BITTERHOUSE ACCUSED OF BETRAY. ING THE FARMERS ALLIANOR

The Private Secretary of President Polk Said to Have Pomented Discountes to the Interest of Blatmo-His Vista to the Plumed Knight in Washington-Both Republicans and Democrate Hard at Work Among the Delegates - The Third Party Movement Galaing Strength -A Union of White and Colored Man.

Ocalia, Fla., Dec. 7.-There has been some mighty interesting political history made in Ocala the past week. The town has been the pattlefield of a most exciting and shrewdly conducted struggle, not between factions of the Farmers' Alliance, but between the Democratic and the Republican parties. Nine-tenths the granger delegates have utterly failed to discover the significance of the tremen-dous efforts which have been made to shape their political action in convention. Few of them have a suspicion that the managers of both the great parties have been working with all the energy and skill at their command to carry out certain well defined rival plans with regard to the new political power which the Alliance represents. For three or four days the character and motives of the manipulation on both sides were carefully concealed. Unseen influence kept the Convention in a condition of vague unrest and uncertainty. The leaders were all at sea over the situation and nobody knew what was

going to happen.

The air did not begin to clear until to-day. The situation disclosed is one which is of greater interest and importance in its bearing upon 1892 politics than the result of the Noromber elections. If the Alliance people imagined that their Convention here and their political plans were to be ignored by the leaders of the old parties, they were both foolish and mistaken. Every influence and resource which could be brought to bear here by the Democratic and Republican managers has used to carry their respective points, Diametrically opposite results have been

The Democrate have been moving heaven and earth to secure such modifications of the principles and demands of the Alliance that harmony and cooperation may prevail be-tween them in 1892. The Republicans have done their best to so split the Alliance by internal dissensions that its political strength would be dissipated, and the third party movement would be a failure. The Democratic plan stands a good chance of success. The Republican scheme is already a fallure.

The details of the plans and the story of how the double battle has been fought make the biggest political news the country has had for many a year. The Republican side of the story is, perhaps, the most interesting inas-much as it discloses the master hand of Brother Blains in one of his shrewdest moves. Any compromise between Republican conservatism and Alliance radi-calism as represented in the St. Louis With the Northwest Republican States in open revolt against the Republican party, while the Southern Alliance men were generally maintaining their allegiance to the national Demoeratic party. Mr. Blaine realized that his own party would be the one to suffer in 1892. To carry confusion into the ranks of the mutineers he adopted tactics of characteristic

First he secured an ally in the inner council of the enemy. His name is Rittenhouse, and he is the private secretary of President Polk of the Alliance. Rittenhouse is a smart young man, but he didn't succeed quite in covering his tracks, and perhaps that is the reason the lan has failed. N. A. Dunning of Michigan. associate editor of the National Economist, the

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Finally Dunning heard that there were secret relations between Mr. Rittenhouse and Mr. Blaine, and that a brother of the Secretary of State, in one of the departments, and Col. Dick Hinton, who is an engineer in the land office of the Interior Department, were acting as the intermediateles. On Nov. 1s the Waselington Post printed an interview with Rittenhouse in which he attempted to explain the political position of the Alliance. He wound up with the declaration that Brother Blaine's reciprocity ideas were acceptable to the Alliance men generally, and he intimated that if Mr. Blaine would come a little nearer to the Alliance platform in some other respects, the members of the order would not be at all unfriendly to him in 1892.

form in some other respects, the members of the order would not be at all unifiendly to him in 1892.

This interview aroused great indignation among the Alliance officers in Washington, who declare that Blaine could by no possibility obtain Alliance support. A few days after the publication of this interview Mr. Dunning says he learned that Rittenhouse was to meet the Secretary of State by appointment that sevening. Dunning thinks it was on the 25th; late on the afternoon of that day.

Dunning Says he posted himself just outside the sufrance to the State Department building with a clerk from his office named Gray, while J. H. Tillman of the Alliance Executive Board stood guard opposite Mr. Blaine's residence. A man whom Dunning falled to recognize entered the State Department, but when he came out a few moments later he saw it was Rittenhouse. He had so changed his dress that Dunning says he did not know him at first. Dunning says further:

"When he came out I followed him scross the White House grounds to Mr. Blaine's residence, and I stood in the shadow of the Jackson Fark shrubbery while Rittenhouse went to the door and rang the bell. He was not admitted, because Mr. Blaine was Ill, but I subsequently learned on good authority that the interview took place the next morning. Now what we want to know is the business between the Private secretary of the President of the Alliance and the Republican Beoretary of Batas."

Alliance and the Republican Secretary of State.

It is explained further that Rittenhouse receives for his services from the Alliance \$75 per month, but he manages to live comfortable in the services in the manages to live comfortable in the expensive national capital upon this mesgre saliary. His duties, according to his own version, are very enerous, but it is said the office letter book shows only eighly odd letters sent out by the President's secretary during the whole year.

A few days after Bittenhouse's call upon Blains there appeared in the St. Louis Globelenoval the article attacking Macune and Livingston for their course in the Georgia Senatorial canvasa and intimating that \$60,000 was spent to secure the Alliance nomination for Calhoun, littenhouse has desied here at Ocala that he wrote or inspired that article. The frends of Dr. Macune say they will produce a letter from littenhouse to-morrow in which he acknowledges the authorship of the despatch.

There is abundant evidence that many efforts

ietter from lititenhouse to-morrow in which he acknowledges the authorship of the despateh.

There is abundant evidence that many efforts were made, both before the delegates came to locals and since they have been here, to increase the dissension among the Alliance leaders and to carry the trouble to the floor of the Convention. It has proceed the subject of several flerce debates there, and a permanent split might have taken place had not the matter been pressed a little too hard. Other subjects of dissension have also been stirred up, until finally the delegates realized that trouble was being smale simply for the sake of trouble, and then they began to smell a mouse. Hall of Miscouri made an attack on McCane, which was carried to such a point that the delegates regarded it as mallelous persecution, and then they squelched Hall and tried to smooth things over by presenting to McCane and Folk, just before adjournment last night, each a fine gold-headed cane.

(o) Bever, of Virginia, of the committee which investigated the whole matter, to-day presented to President Polk a statement signed by sixteen members of the committee, in which they set jorth that the evidence offered showed grave ground for questioning sittenhouse a loyalty to the order, and that, in their opinion, he was not a fit person for his position.

Tillman of the Alliance Executive gives this version of Rittenhouse's in-Board gives this version of Rittenhouse's in-terview with Blaine;

About Nov. 25 Judge Dunning requested me to meet him in front of the White House

quested. They told me that that moundrel Ritenhouse was endeavoring to make arrangements with Blaine to throw the influence of the Alliance to the support of the Republic and that Ritenhouse Rittenhouse was endeavoring to make arrangements with Blaine to throw the influence of the Alliance to the support of the Republican party in 1892, and that Bittenhouse was to have a secret conference with Blains at 2:30 P. M. to arrange the bargain. At Dunning's request I went to the neighborhood of Blaine's house. Soon after Rittenhouse appeared in company with a leading Republican, who, I understand, was Cot. Dick Hinton. Dunning and Gray joined me just as Rittenhouse went to the door of Blaine's house.

house."

Dick Rinton, by the way, is a Socialist, and formerly ran a newspaper of that stripe in New York. He has been a perennial office-holder. It is said that his private secretary is the correspondent of the Giobe-Democrat who sent the dispatches to that newspaper about McCune and Livingston. Rittenhouse is credited with baving secured the job for the young man.

sent the dispatches to that newspaper about McCune and Livingston. Rittenhouse is credited with having secured the job for the young man.

Several delegates say to-night that President Polk has promised to dismiss Rittenhouse from his service. He will do this very regretiuily, it is said, for Rittenhouse has succeeded in impressing his chief with a high sense of the value of his services. Polk even believes that he is indebted to Rittenhouse for the collapse of all the opposition to his resjection, which he anticipated might be quite vigorous. It is believed by everybody that the dissension among the leaders is now at an end, and that there will be no further trouble of a personal nature. The feeling ran so high that two delegates came to blow yesterday. McDowell of Tennessee made an insulting remark against Macune, which Ben Terrell of Texas, the national lecturer, resented. The lie was passed, and both men struck out straight from the shoulder. McDowell jost two teeth, and Terrell got a glancing blow on the cheek. Friends separated them.

The work done the past week on behalf of the Democratic party among the delegates has been accomplished quietly and with consummate tast and skill. The merry row which the Republicans fomented furnished just the opportunity needed for missionary work among the delegates aimed to secure a modification of the demands made at St. Louis last year. Had the Convention acted upon the Sub-Treasury bill last week it would probably have been put out in substantially the same shape as a year ago.

The opposition have been working like beavers to change the opinions of the denants made at St. Louis east year. Had the Convention and Government ownership in case control fails to remedy evils acquit to be abolished. Leat year's platform called for control and ownership.

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gard to the third party movement is very in-teresting.

They will oppose any endorsement of a third party movement in the Convention, but they are quietly encouraging the Northwestern Re-publicans and the negroes in their revolt, which is expected to culminate at Cincinnati in February.

The brainlest men among the Southern Alliance delegates are working to this end. Said one of the ablest of them to THE SUN corre-

one of the abject of them to THE SUN correspondent to-day:

"You may rest assured of this, the financial platform which the Alliance will adopt to-morrow will be liberal enough for every Democrat in the country to stand upon. We have been working night and day to bring the farmers to their senses, and we are now assured of success.

their senses, and we are now asserted or succass.

The paternalism will be completely knocked
out of the Sub-Treasury scheme. The argument which the Southern farmer finds irresistible is this: The bill provides for the loan
of money by the Government on crops after
they have been raised.

That will not help the Southern farmer. He
is compelled to raise money for supplies while
crops are growing, and he pays the merchant
a big interest for it. He must give a mortgage
on the growing crop and on his personal property.

on the growing crop and on his personal property.

When the crop is ready to harvest he must have it full value in each to pay his debta. The proportion which the Government would advance won't do as the merchant would take his crop in satisfaction of his mortgage, just he he does now. Then the merchant would warehouse the crop and get the cash advance from the Government at one per cent, as proposed in this bill, and when the price had gone up he would sell at the advance and pocket the profit, which the bill is designed to put in the farmer's pocket. The Southern Alliance men know that this anticipation of the actual working of the measure is a true one, and I believe we shall have yotes enough to defeat the bill in Convention to morrow.

associate editor of the National Economist, the ergan of the Alliance, tells the clearest story about Rittenhouse's relations with Blaine. It was discovered some weeks ago in the office of the Economist at Washington, which is in the same building with the Alliance head-quarters, that Rittenhouse was using the roster of the order to distribute literature about Blaine's reciprocity plans. Then they learned, Dunning says, that Rittenhouse was endeavoring to prejudice President Polk against Dr. Macune and others at headquarters by circulating false reports of a movement to retire Polk from the Presidency at the Ocala Convention. Rittenhouse was successful in creating a breach which Macune and his friends were unable to understand, inasmuch as they were ignorant of its cause. As a matter of fact they say there never was any idea of opposing Col. Polk for reflection. Perhaps he would be elected by the House of Representatives, but even in that case there would be no possibility of Republican success. "Cleveland? No. sir. Never! There is no man in the Democratic party to whom the Democratic Alliance men are so bitterly opposed. He can never receive our support. He can never be nominated by any convention in which this Alliance has representation. We would like to see David B. Hill in the White House. I tell you the Alliance believes in the old Jacksonian doctrine, to the victors belong the spoils. We believe Hill would act according to that doctrine."

nas representation. We would like to see David B. Hill in the White House. I tell you the Alliance believes in the old Jacksonian doctrine, to the victors belong the spoils. We believe Hill would act according to that doctrine." The Kansas and other Western third party enthusiasts are undoubtedly encouraged and deceived by the lukewarmness of the Bouthern Alliance men. They imagine that their Bouthern brethren are Alliance men first and Democrats provisionally. This is not the fact, as a careful canvass of opinion has demonstrated. It is doubtful if a true realization of the Democratic lovalty among them would damen the ardor of the Northwestern third party men. The craze has grown more intense among them every day since they came to Ocala. They talk of nothing size.

No man was ever more cordially hated than these ex-Republicans hate Ingalia. It is like shaking a red flag in front of a buil to intimate to one of them that Ingalis may after all pull through once more in his benatorial fight. They declare there is not money enough in Kansas to buy one of their men in the Legislature for Ingalia. His reflection by fraud or otherwise would start a civil war in Kansas, if these hot haters of the Senator are to be believed. They are used as extense to be objected. They are used as extense to be objected. They are used as extense to be objected. They are used to country. They expect to organize branches of the Citterna Alliance in every elty, town, and village in America before another year rolls around.

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made.

At all events, they say that the inquiry failed of its purpose, for not one in ten of the Alliance members made the fact known. They do not believe Porter estimates the strength of the order at more than twenty-five per cent. of the actual figures.

The membership statistics have not yet been completed, so says Secretary Turner, but they will probably be given out to-morrow. There are his delegates in the Convention of these

seventy-two are at large from thirty-six States and the balance represent 30,000 members acch.

"In addition there are 400,000 of 500,000 members of the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association which has just been taken in and 1,200,000 colored Alliance men.

The Convention voted last evening to meet next year at washington, but this will probably be changed to Indianapolis to-morrow. It is argued that in washington there would be 100 politicians to one delegate, and the grangers would stand no show in such company. Late yesterday the conventions of the wars agreement submitted by a loint committee.

"After careful consultation it was mutually agreed to unite our orders upon the basis adopted on Dec. 5, 1890, between the N. F. A. and I. W. and the F. M. R. A. to adopt the St. Louis platform as a common basis, and pledging our orders to work faithfully and earnestly for the election of legislators, State and national, who will ensel laws to carry out said platform, and to more effectually curry it into effect.

"In the president and secretary, who shall, with a similar committee from other lab rowanizations, form a supreme executive board who shall meet as often as may be deemed necessary upon the jointeal of a majority. The Presidents of the bodies joining this conteders to main and shall be deemed excessary upon the jointeal of amajority. The Presidents of the bodies joining this conteders as shall be deemed expedient and some stand plate of the various orders as shall be deemed expedient and some stand plate of the various orders as shall be deemed expedient and some stand plate and the plate of the various orders as an all be deemed expedient and some stand plate and the plate of the various orders as a shall be deemed expedient and a fair count be action of the national assembles themselves in mainers political, educational, and commercial; and we hereby pledge ourselves to stand faithfully by each other in the spread part of the effect of the plate of the plate

too late.

The murderer had tried to shoot three or four men who had endeavored to capture him, and had taken to the woods. The men who first ran to the cabin had a narrow escape.

The negro held them up at short range. He attempted to shoot, but the magazine in his rifle had given out. He held the men at bay, however, until he covered his retreat.

When the correspondents reached the cabin the woman, the murderer's wife, was just breathing her last. She was shot through the heart. Her husband came in with a Winchester rifle and coolly informed her that he intended to kill her on account of attentions paid her by other men. Her mother was there, and she begged the man, as she said alterward, not to kill her "ownliest child."

He commanded his wife to get up from the bed where she was lying. She did so, begging for her life. As soon as she had gained her jeet Johnson fired and she fell. Then he got crazy with excitement and raved around the place, finally firing several more shots.

As soon as the townspeople got there they organized searching parties, with the avowed intention of lynching the murderer if they could find him. They gave it up siter an hour or two, but the police found the fellow asleep in the woods this morning. Now he is in the crowded iron cage called a jail, where the other prisoners, six of whom are also murderers, are awaiting trial. The murderer had tried to shoot three or

COMMON SKNSE IN WINTER.

Some of the Fruitful Causes of Coughs, It requires a good deal of intelligence and care to avoid sickness arising from sudden variations of temperature. Unless great care is taken to keep the body at something like an even temperature mischief is very apt to result, and a good deal of it comes from the injudicious use of outer clothing. Some have prejudices against overshoes, especially rub-bers, and yet in slushy days nothing but rubbers will keep the feet dry. Others get into trouble by being too indolent to remove their rubbers indoors, so that their feet perspire, and subsequently become chilled. The common-sense rule is to wear rubbers when they

mon-sense rule is to wear rubbers when they are needed, and not to begrudge the time and trouble necessary to take them off when they are not needed.

Overcoats and wraps, while conducive to comfort and health, are also the cause of much illness arising from perspiration and chills. The sensible course is to have garments suitable to various degrees of temperature and to be careful to wear them at suitable times. One who has much walking to do needs less clothing than one who rides. A skater has no need of a big uister to keep him warm; but if he is going sleighing he can hardly get burfale robes enough. Shovelling snow is hot work in the coldest weather.

People do themselves much barm by wearing heavy outer garments in the house. Men are too lazy to take off their overcoats, and women, for various reasons, keep on their furs in church or theatre. The result is that when they go out they get chilled and start on the high road to bronchitis or pneumonia. Too much care cannot be taken to accommodate the clothing to the temperature; to take off outer clothing at once upon entering the house, unless the house happens to be as cold as out of doors.

The changes of temperature are so sudden that both comfort and health are promoted by the possession and use of garments of various tilicknesses as they may be required. There are warm days in winter when the heaviest winter clothing is not only uncomfortable but unhealthy, because of the danger of excessive perspiration and subsequent chills. Outer garments should be made so as to be easily removed. Ladies have heretofore experienced much inconvenience from overheating in furs and heavy wraps at the beginning and end of the season, but fashion has lately come to the rescue with short coats and capes for the milder wintry weather. Reefing jackets have performed similar service for men.

Many persons suffer inconvenience and illness from weating too heavy underclothing. The safer course is to put on extra clothing from the outside, so that it may be readily removed as oc

The safer course is to put on extra clothing from the outside, so that it may be readily removed as occasion requires.

A good deal of sickness comes in the winter from injudicious dressing for social events. Both men and women put on evening costumes which are less warm than those they habitually wear during the day. Then they fail to make up the difference in their outside wraps, and when they emerge from heated rooms after an evening's dancing they have lad the foundation for all sorts of sulmonary troubles.

Medical men agree aimost unanimously that in this climate fiannel underwear is almost absolutely essential to health. Those who wear it daily should change it at night. It is better to wear just enough clothing to keep the body comfortably warm under all circumstances, and to spare no pains to adjust the clothing to the circumstances with promptness. There is an old proverb that a man who sit with his back to a draught sits with his face to the grave. Any one who is in a perspiring state and sits in a draught in that state may be certain to pay the penalty in a very short time in pains and aches. Unless carefully used heavy outer garments will be responsible for much sickness.

Shot a Man forfa Scal.

From the Seattle Prest.

Tulatiff, Nov. 27.—Johnny Steve, the Indian, shot a white man near Stanwood this week while hunting for ducks. The Indian says that he saw through the fog on the opposite side of a log from him something raise up, as it seemed, out of the water. He thought it was a sent took good aim with a gun loaded with buckshot, and fired, whereupon the sunposed seal commenced returning the compliment. He tried to explain that he had been mistaken in the nature of the game, but bullete came the faster.

Afterward a party gave chase with the intention of exterminating the Siwash, but he made for the woods, and to avoid the farmers, who were close upon his heels, he climbed a tree, and they passed him, but in coming down a limb gave way and he fell to the ground, and, although severely injured in the back and breast, he managed to get to the beach, and was found to-day by his friends, who brought him home in a cance.

The Indian in question is as peaceable and quiet as any on the reservation, and as he is nearsighted it is reasonable to believe that his story of the affair is a true one.

THE STATE FISH COMMISSION.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE.

What Has Seen Done to the Way of Prop-

agating Shad, Oysters, Trout, and Salmon-A Look Abend-The Adirondacks. The State Game and Fish Commission in their annual report to the Legislature, which is soon to be in type presents to the law-makers some interesting information. It is the most important report the Commissioners have yet issued, showing as it does the rapid strides fish culture and fish protection, not only for food supply, but also for anglers, has made in the past year. Not the least interesting page in the report is the list of 250 streams and lakes in the State where anglers may go, together with the kind of fish that has been planted in every important stream in the State Shad hatching in the Hudson last year, the report continues, was a partial failure, owing to frequent heavy freshets last spring creating a muddy condition of water, in which it was difficult to obtain adult shad at the proper time for spawning purposes. About half the usual number of eggs was obtainable, and consequently a small number of fry was distributed. Pishing for shad was prolonged far beyend the usual time, but with meagre results. This the Commissioners greatly regret, as they consider restocking the Hudson with shad perhaps the most important part of their work. They regret that York was not favored, as the farmers on the Delaware River were favored, with enormous catches of shad at the fishing stations. This success the Commissioners attribute to the artifical shad culture on the Delaware River by the United States Fish Commission, and to the fact that adult shad were enabled to ascend beyond Lackawaxen to deposit spawn. With the exception of the shad in the Hudson River, the Commissioners have distributed a larger number of fry last year than ever before. This table will indicate he amount planted:

Lake trout, fry and egg.

Brown trout, fry, yearlings, and eggs.

Brown trout fry, yearlings, and eggs.

California trout fry and yearlings.

Salmon (landlocked). namel pickerel.....

for the anglers from town with whom "musky" fishing takes the piace of tarpon fishing in the Gulf of Mexico.

The new State fish car for the propagation and the distribution of fish will be completed in time for distributing fish in the spring of 1891. Owing to insufficient appropriation, the car cannot be so completely equipped with the latest improvements in artificial fish propagation, as fish sharps who have been working and waiting for it had expected. It will be hauled free of cost at the end of freight trains up and down the Vanderbilt system through the efforts of Dr. Chauncey M. Depew and President E. G. Biackford of the Fish and Game Commission. Its chief use will be in shad hatching and distribution on the Hudson, in transporting fish from one hatchery to another without reshipment, and in distributing fry for planting. Trained employees, whose salaries and the cost of whose subsistence the State already pays in connection with the hatcheries, will work on the car, so that it will be operated at small expense. A car shed and a side track at the Caledonia hatchery will cost the State a few hundred deliars. All stocking done by the Commission will be in public waters only. In addition to fish cultivation, considerable improvement has been made in the buildings and grounds at the hatcheries. At Caledonia Superprovement has sheen made in the buildings and grounds at the hatcheries. At Caledonia Superintendent (Green has now residence menty completed for the street of the street

day where but a few years are there were but hundreds. When it is remembered that twelve hours' travel from New Jork city brings one into the heart of a wilderness filled with game and possessing valuable health-giving properties the value of this country can be appreciated. It is certainly most desirable that some steps on a large scale be taken by the State to secure to the peorle this garant criteriory. The Commissioners trust that the societies recently organized for this purpose will suggest to the comming Legislature steps necessary to accomplish this result.

On the subject of salmon in the Hudson River the Commissioners report that they have no record of the number caught, as it is fillegal to take salmon in nets, and fishermen naturally hesitate about giving statistics of their catch. From hearsay evidence, however, it is certain that more salmon and bigger salmon have been taken this year than ever before. The largest salmon was found floating in the river dead about three miles above the Troy dam. It measured 3 feet 9 inches in length, 23% inches around the girth, and would weigh 35 pounds. It was gashed on the side, and had either been speared or had run foul of the water wheel at the paper mill above.

As to the law probibiling the taking of salmon in nets, it is not intended to be permanent, but to remain in force only until fishways can be built and the river well stocked. The Commissioners will then recommend the abolition of the law, and netting will be allowed. Fishermen should remember that this work is entirely for their benefit, and that it is a slow and discouraging undertaking to stock a river with an entirely new flab when the adult fish are taken almost as fasts as they enter the mouth of the stream, li was this persistent netting that caused the failure of the Commissioners of Fisheries of that State were unable to secure legislation to restrict the use of pounds and nets, and the largest proportion of the adult breeders, both salmon and shad, were caught at the mouth of the river befo

THE FIRST BUCKTAIL

Who Wore It and Originated the Famour

COUDERSPORT, Pa., Dec. 7.-No regiment of soldiers that participated in the war of the rebellion acquired a greater fame than the body of hunters, lumbermen, and other sturdy dwellers in the mountains and backwoods of Pennsylvania who marched to the front under the name of the Bucktails, the name being given the regiment from the fact that each man wore in his cap the tail of a buck. cut, in almost every instance, from a buck killed by the wearer himself. The regiment was noted for its bravery during the war, and but few of the original Bucktails came back. The questions of who was the first soldier to enlist in the Union army in 1861, who was the youngest soldier, and who the oldest, have seen widely discussed and settled, and now the question has been raised among the few survivors of the old Bucktall Regiment," Who was the first Bucktail?"

This county (Potter) puts in a claim to the onor of having furnished the idea for the Bucktail Regiment through John Owen. In August, 1961, Col. Kane, afterward Gen. Kane, the famous brother of Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer, was recruiting a regiment in this county. His headquarters were at Coudersport. John Owen was working for O. P. Kilbourne, a few miles from this place, at the time. One day in August he quit work and declared that he would not do another day's

d in their caps when they enlisted

A DOZEN OF CIDER.

How the Beverage Chanced to be Drunk in

a Fifth Avenue Club. Fifth avenue recognized a tall, lanky, whitewhiskered old man, who walked lazily up town in the sunshine of a recent afternoon, as being straight from the rural districts. His frock coat of rusty broadcloth, his exceedingly crooked snuff-colored trousers, his large stiff boots, and his inquisitive, roaming eyes stamped him for a farmer come to town for a holiday. He paused on a corner of one of the cross streets, and gazed long and admiringly up at the ornamental façade of a handsome club house. A number of members were sitting in the windows, and the farmer saw that they wore their hats, and were smoking, while he also observed that eabs drove up to the main entrance of the edifice, and gentlemen passed through a doorway that stood open.

"That's one o' them high-toned hotels. I reckon," soliloquized the farmer. "I'll be gosh darned ef I don't go irrand hev an oyster stoo." He crossed the street and sauntered leisurely up the broad tone steps of the club. At the door he was halted by a servant, who asked him whom he wished to see.

"Don't want ter see no one." he responded. "I stopped in for an oyster stoo. Suppose I can get one, can't I."

He was apprised of the fact that he could not get an oyster stew, and when he bridled up a bit and said that if he couldn't get a stew he would have a plate of corned beef, the servant began to smile and to say that he could not be served, even with corned beef. At this the farmer became very angry, and in a loud voice gave forth the information that he had plenty of money to pay for what he att, and he didn't propose to be insulted just because he wasn't born and bred in New York. It so chanced that a party of members were passing through the ball at that moment, and overheard the excited protestations of the fiery old countryman. One of them stepped forward and, bowing politiely to the farmer, begged him to overlook the rudeness of the served with an abundant repast if he would kindly walk in. The countryman asknowledged the courtesy of the young club man by a deep obeisance, and, with a look of contempt at the served with an abundant repast if he would kindly walk in. The countryman asknowledged the courtesy of the young club man by a deep obeisance, and, with a look of contempt at the served with an abundant repast if he would him he had been a guest of the club and could not ray for his food and drink, he exhibited a simple embars as guest of the club and could not ray for his food and drink, he exhibited a simple embars of the club. A sew moments afterward a dozen when he was a substant was in the windows, and the farmer saw that they wore their hats, and were smoking, while he also

The annual meeting of the Harlem Rifle Club took place Saturday evening at their club house, 2.072 Third avenue. The following house, 2,072 Third avenue, The following officers were elected: President, Hugh C. Keyes: Vice-President Edward W. Busby; Financial Serveiary and Treasurer. J. A. Boyen: Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Cochran: Bergeant-at-Arms, Eroest Keller: First shooting Master, Charles Mitinacht: Second Shooting Master, Charles Hutch: Captain of Teams, J. A. Bolken. New constitution and by-laws were adopted.

Touriste,

OLD SPORTS OF ICE. A Vigorous Season of Yachting Expe-

NEWBURGH, Dec. 7.-The winter weather of winter sports up the Hudson and presseed a ber of years have there been more favorable indications for ice yachting. Among the most active in this section is the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club, whose club house and course

perfectly smooth. This condition of the ice at so early a day in the season is rarely seen. It is now safe enough for the smaller craft of the yacht club, and if the freezing temperature keeps up, next week will see it in condition to put on the heaviest boat on the Hudson River. It is at Orange Lake, which is one and onehalf miles in length and three-quarters of a mile in width, where the ice boating in this section will be seen. The ferries at Newburgh. which have for years been the only up-Hudson ones to keep their tracks open all winter, and thus help to stop the ice floating the greater part of the winter south of this city, destroy the loe and prevent the ice yachtsmen from laying out suitable courses. North of here, where smaller ferryboats lay up much of the winter, this is not the case. Hence it is that sportmen are obliged to go to Orange be navigated. The course there this winter

be navigated. The course there this winter will be a square one, one-half mile on each side. Yachts will go over it five times in a temple race, and ten times in a twenty-mile contect.

Commodore Henry C. Higginson, who is owner of the largest plaster works in the country and a warm enthusiast in winter sports, tells The Sun reporter that the lee there is in excellent condition, and, as far as the Orange Lake Club is concerned, the members show more interest and are more active than ever helors. The present officers of the club are: Commodore, H. C. Higginson; Vice-Commodore, Dr. Willett Kidd, the game protector; Secretary, ex-Alderman William H. Smith: Treasurer, Gardner Van Nostrand; Measurer, Charles A. Dixon. In the club membership are many of the leading business men of the city. The list of boats belonging to the club is as follows:

Helen

declared that he would not do another day's work until the war was over. Rilbourne was hunting that day, and killed a big buck. Owen cut the tail off, stuck it in his cap, and enlisted under Col. Kane. The bucktail in Owen's cap struck Col. Kane. The bucktail in Owen's cap struck Col. Kane as a novel thing, and he immediately set to work gathering all the tails he could in this and the had already enlisted to wear in their caps, and every new man was urged to bring his own bucktail with him. Col. hane gave the name Bucktails to the organization.

Clinton county, however, presents a claim to having the honor of providing the original member of the Bucktails, and records of the Pennsylvania Volunteers wearing bucktails in their caps arrived at Camp Curtin; in Harrisburg, and it is claimed that the first one to wear the subsequently famous decoration was George McQuown of Lock Haven, and the next John Murphy, the two men enlisting in that order. The tails were obtained of Feter Smith, an old hunter living on Boon's Mountain, in Clearfield county. McQuown and Murphy were killed at the battle of Drainesville, still wearing the bucktails they had placed in their caps when they enlisted.

pails of 750 feet, and the Quickstep 745 feet 10 mehes. Irving Grinnell. Commodore of the New Hamburgh Club, is a great enthusiast of winter

Hamburgh Club, is a great enthusiast of winter sports.

There are also clubs at Milton, with about a dozen yachts of various sizes and speeds, and eight or ten of the white winged at Mariboro. Fishkill, Dutchess Junction, Cornwall, and Carthage Landing. The Carthage Club is presided over by Commodore Charles Merritt. It has about a dozen boats, some of which are thought to be very speedy, so much so that they have had nerve enough to issue a challenge to the Orange Lake Club to sail for the handsome van Nostraed Cup, and has thus secured the privilege of being the second competitor for it, providing if, in the first race, the big New Jersey Scud does not carry the prize away.

handsome van Nostrand Cup, and has thus secured the privilege of being the second competitor for it, providing if, in the first race, the big New Jersey Scud does not carry the prize away.

The Poughkeepsie Ice Yacht Club is also an important arm in this winter sport on the Hudson. The club has boats that carry big sheets of canvas. In favorable seasons the club always has a large number of races, and the rivairy is generally of the most interesting character. The principal outside competitors are those belonging to the Hudson River Club, and, as it is stated, there is not the very best of brotherly leeding existing between the two clubs. The leading boat in the Poughkeepsie Club is the Haze. She is a great flyer.

RED HANK, Dec. 5.—Since the cold snap and the arrival of news of ice yachting on Orange Lake, the members of the North Shrewsbury Club are busy geiting their craft in shape. Pierpont and Sanger, the Brooklyn men who own the famous Dreadnaught, have sent orders for the yacht to be overhauled and put in first-class order.

At a meeting of the club here on Nov. 19 a challenge was accepted from the Burlington Club to sail a race for the third-class pennant of the North Shrewsbury River.

There is an untried craft that the Burlington Club to sail a race for the third-class pennant of the North Shrewsbury River.

The North Shrewsbury River.

There is an untried craft that the Burlington Club expects to show great speed, and there is much speculating in regard to the result of a race. The North Shrewsbury Club's yacht sould is in the hands of Commoniore Higgins of the Orayge Lake Club. The yacht has engagements at both places, and if the champion pennant of the world could be won by a North Shrewsbury yacht it would, without doubt, be the biggest kind of a lift to the interest in ice yachting.

At the last meeting of the North Shrewsbury Club's committee was appointed to get up an entertainment for the club's benefit, to be held at the Open House, at the earliest possible date. The annual meeting of the clu

Stepped On a Ten-toot Alligator. From the Titusville Star.

W. R. Knox and Wade Harris were out duck hunting across the river one day this week While walking through the tail saw grass on the banks of Alligator Creek about one mie or so back from Indian River, they had a rather thrilling experience with a very large alligator. Knox was in the lead, and while groping his way through the tail grass suddenly stepped on something that made his hair stand up straight, for before he knew it he was thrown about four feet up into the air—hat one way and gun another.

After regaining his breath he succeeded in calling and waving to Harris to come up to him, and they both cautiously advanced toward the saurian, which, sier he had pitched knox up in the air, crawled off a few steps and remained quietly waiting for him to come up and step on him again, but Knox was not in the atopicing husiness about that time. They both cocked their guns, which were only loaded with duck shot, and, creeping toward Mr. Gator, one load was placed under the free paw and the other charge given him right in the face. He measured tan feet in least in

TWO DEATHS IN CHURCH

THE REV. LESTER M. DORMAN STRECK ME DOWN IN HOLY TRINITY.

Rector Hall Steps Unrobed Into the Chan-col and Recites the Prayer for These Who Die Suddenly-Beath of Trustes Forry in the Warren Street M. R. Church The Rev. Lester M. Dorman, who retired from active ministerial labors some years ago, preached yesterday morning in St. Matthews is at Orange Lake, six miles back of this city Episcopal Church in Throop avenue, Brooklya. Last night he died auddenly in Hely Trinity The ice there is over five inches thick and

Church in Clinton street just before the beginning of the services. He and his wife walked from their house, so Tompkins place, to the church, about a mile distant. On the way he mailed his weekly letter to a religious publication in the West. Just before entering the church he placed his hand upon his chest and complained of a severe pain and oppression and remarked to his wife that he had experienced the same

He and his wife took seats in a front pew in the galiery, directly overlooking the chancel, about five or six minutes before the acquetomed time for beginning the services. While he was turning over the pages of the musical programme, which had been placed in the pew, his wife noticed that the paper fell

feeling before and would have to attend to it.

from his hands, and that almost simultaneously his head dropped back on his shoulder A pallor in his face alarmed her, and placing her hands around his neck, she endeavored to raise him to an upright position. He sank

her hands around his neck, she endeavored to raise him to an upright position. He sank back in her arms, however, and died withous uttering a word.

The kev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, the rector, whe had not yet put on his vestments, hurried quickly up stairs to the gallerr, and on reaching the pew recognized the stricken man as one or his closest ministerial acquaintances. Although fully convinced by his appearance that Mr. Dorman was dead. Dr. Hall had Dr. B. Fleet Speir summoned, when the latter arrived he found that his services could be of no avail. Then the Rev. Dr. Hall descended from the gallery and, stepping into the chancel atill unrobed, recited the Episcopal prayer for those who mest with a sudden and untimely death.

The body of the dead minister was then carried down stairs by two nolicemen and some of the officers of the church and removed in an ambulance to his residence. Before beginning the services Dr. Hall referred to the stariling incident, and disclessed the identity of the dead man. No more appropriate place, he said, could have been selected for his death.

The Rev. Mr. Dorman was born in Hamiltanion, in 1829. He graduated from Yaic College in 1854 and three years subsequently from the Union Theological Seminary in this city. He had charge of a Congregational church in Manchester. Coon., for thirdeen years, and on resigning from it became as Episcopalian.

For some years he was the Rev. John Cotton Smith's assistant in the Church of the Ascension in this city. This was his only regular ministerial service in the Episcopal church, and not resigning from it became as Episcopalian.

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episcopai ministers all over the country, and was a member of the Ministers' Club of this city.

Death was caused by paralysis of the heart, He leaves a widow, one son, and two daughters. The funeral will probably be held from Holy Trinity Church to-morrow.

There was also a sudden death last night in the Warren Sireet Methodist Church in Brook-lyn, Trustee Wilfiam Perry was the victim. He took a leading part in the prayer meeting, which was held in the basement of the church before the regular service, and was in the act of giving his testimony, when he throw up his hands and remarking I can say no more, fell back speechless in the arms of his sister, Mrs. Mary Webster.

He died almost instantic, and, as in the case of the Rey, Mr. Dorman, Dr. Ball of 285 Warren street, who was summoned, assigned paralysis of the heart as the cause of death. Hin, Perry was 60 years old.

He was a blacksmith. Since the death of his wife about a year ago he had been living with his sister at 285 Warren street.

THE CHESTER MYSTERY.

CHESTER, Dec. 7 .- Several important links were to-day added to the chain of evidence that is being formed to prove that Emma Pfitz enmeyer was murdered and that the people in the house were at least cognizant of the mur-

Adjoining the house in which Henry P. Schmidt lived with his wife, baby, and the dead girl is the residence of Photographer Jeans. His family consists of himself, wife, and very quiet. Under the examination of the Coroner, however, they admit that a violent struggle and outcries for help were heard in the ad-

gle and outcries for help were heard in the adjoining house.

There is only a thin partition separating the two houses. The back room
occupied by Mrs. Schmidt and in which
the girl was found murdered is next
to the room occupied Mr. and Mrs. Jeans. It
was towards two o'clock on Thursday morning that they and the daughter were startled
by screams from the other side of the partition. Then there were sounds of a violent
struggle and then everything became quiet.

Mrs. Schmidt is now practically under are
set. Both she and her husband have been
constantly under surveillance since the day
following the commission of the crime. The
watch is not so stringent on the husband, and this afternoon he drove to the
cemetery with his brother. Otto Woelters,
when the body of the murdered girl was finally
laid at rest. The wife, however, is under close
watch, and has been warned not to leave the
house. An officer is on guard constantly, with
warrants in his ja-ket pocket for service if
necessary. Whether these warrants are simply
to hold them for witnesses or crime is not
known.

Dr. Forward said to-day there was no longer

known.

Dr. Forward said to-day there was no longer any doubt as to the nature of the crime. He illustrated how the murder was probably committed. The blow, he thinks, was struck while the zirl was either lying down or in a sitting posture. He intimated to-day that sensational developments would be adduced as the inquest to-morrow.



For the approaching heliday sesson we are showing an extensive line of bookcases, both open and onclosed, in all woods, from \$7 to \$250. The above cut represents one of our "bargains," which we make in oak only. Salabed antique or sixteenth century, carved top, and filed with brass red for curtain. It would seem chesp as \$12. Intending buyers who wish to secure a bargain had better place, their orders early for this bookease, as we only have a limited quantity made that we can deliver before Christmas.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."